THE
North-China Herald.

Vol. III., No. 134. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1853. Price, Drs. 15 ℘ Annum.

PUBLIC SALES.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday Next, 21st Instant,
AT NOON.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by Messrs. Smith, King & Co., comprising a Dwelling house containing 10 rooms, with extensive out-houses and Green-house, one Godown 120 feet by 100 feet and one Godown 100 feet by 30 feet, all situated on Lots 26 and 26 (A), on the Consular plan and containing 13 mow 5 fun 8 le 8 haou. The property is bounded by a wall on 3 sides, and a creek on the South, is in excellent repair, and possession will be given on 1st July next.

Terms of Sale.—25 per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale or satisfactory security for the same, and the remainder, on possession being given. Payment in Shanghai Dollars.

HENRY SHEARMAN,
Auctioneer.

Shanghai, 19th February, 1853.

N.B.—One half of the purchase money can be obtained on mortgage, at moderate interest, on application being made to the Auctioneer.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. H. FOGG & Co. are instructed to offer for unreserved sale by Public Auction, on *MONDAY, the 21st of FEBRUARY,* 1853, the TWO LOTS OF LAND known as Nos. 63 and 66, comprising 15-*mow*, 7-*fun*, 7-*le*, 5-*haou*, with all the Houses and Buildings thereon erected, as at present occupied by W. R. Adamson, Esq., N. Baylies, Esq., and others.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1853.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
} *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give Notice that the Business hitherto conducted by them in Canton will from this date be carried on at Shanghae.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1852.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

O. C. Edmond, or J. A. Oldino, *Hongkong.*
Blenkin, Rawson & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. Sparkes, *Singapore.*
A. Emerson, or R. S. Walker, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras,* or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	30,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
Established 1803.
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
Capital:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
Established 1710.
Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE Managers of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
"	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
"	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
"	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant Policies payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant Policies in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against Fire, on Buildings or Merchandize.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that he has been appointed AGENT at Shanghae and Vicinity for the Underwriters of New York and Boston.

Masters of Vessels are requested to notify him, in season for inspecting, the opening of their Ship's Hatches, and Merchants, of the receipt of Damaged Goods, that they may be duly surveyed.

N. BAYLIES.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1853.

FOR SALE.

EX *JOHN BUNYAN.*
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

HIGHLAND WHISKEY from *Ross & Co.*—GRANDTULLY-DISTILLERY, Price Drs. 6 per Dozen. Also 100 Dozens of PALE BRANDY from the Stores of *Messrs. Lockett,* 12 King Street, Liverpool,—Price Drs. 8 per Dozen.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghae, 13th January, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from Henry Tatham & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, Allsopp's PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by Broadwood, London,—price $150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that they have just received from London a very superior SODA-WATER MACHINE with all the latest improvements. Tank (lined with silver), New Improved Bottling Machine, &c., &c., the whole of which has been carefully selected for the express purpose. This is the first Machine of the kind ever exported since its inspection at the Great Exhibition. An abundance of Materials has also been provided to enable the subscriber to make not only SODA-WATER & LEMONADE but the followidg Beverages, viz., SELTZER-WATER, POTASS-WATER, MAGNESIA-WATER, and GINGER-BEER. The strictest attention will be given to have none but the purest water in the manufacture of the above Beverages.

The undersigned would also add that they have been at great expense in the importation of the above Soda-Water Machine, Materials, &c., and trust to receive a liberal patronage, and are confident that the SODA-WATER, &c., will be superior to any heretofore manufactured in this Country.

N.B.—As soon as the apparatus is in order for working due notice will be given.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1853.

Ex *BON ACCORD.*
JUST LANDED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A superior Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, selected from one of the celebrated London Oilman's Manufactories, viz., Extra Hot Pickles; Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Beans, Piccalily, Chow-chow, Mixed, and West India Pickles; French Olives; Capers; Pints—Lemon Pickle; Worcester, Chutney, Harvey's, and Reading Sauces; Mushroom and Walnut Cutsup; John Bull and Beef-steak Sauces; Chili Vinegar; Pints—Raspberry Vinegar.

Tart Fruits in Quart Bottles, consisting of Apples, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Cherries, Orleans Plums, Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Raspberries and Green Gages.

Jams and Jellies in 1-lb.'s Stone-jars.

Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Plum, Pine-Apple, and Green Gage Jams, and Orange Marmalade.

Red Currant, Black Currant, and Pine-Apple Jellies.

Salad Oil in Pints; and Best Durham Mustard in ½-lb.

Upright Anchovy Paste; Sardines and Yarmouth Bloaters.

Mock Turtle, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef, and Roast Veal in 2-lb.'s Canisters.

Ox Tail Soup; Soup and Boulli.

Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2-lb.'s Tins.

Also a few fine Yorkshire Hams, and Chedder Cheeses.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAs. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER,—*POO-TUNG.*

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to Commanders and Owners of Ships resorting to this port, that he opened his Sail-loft last July, and he trusts by his continued assiduity and attention to business, to merit the patronage which has already been so generously bestowed on him, and from his thorough knowledge in Sail-making he is confident he can give every satisfaction.

November 19th, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper,* and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter,* have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES of the English Ship *BON ACCORD,* will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the said vessel.

Shanghai, February 3d, 1853.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

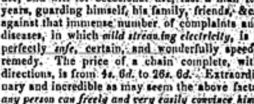
THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.
} *Medical Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
Pulvermacher's Patent Portable
HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,



For Personal use,
(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts)*; and by its *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity,* is a perfectly *safe,* certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. The price of a chain complete, with directions, is from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 26*s.* 6*d.* Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—The Royal College of Physicians, The Royal College of Surgeons, The Royal British Associations, The Academie Nationale de Medicine, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.;* the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.) Sold by Chas. Meinig, *Head Depôts,* 103, Leadenhall Street, and 71, Regent Street, London, (At Paris, 45, Rue Richer, and 12, Boulevart des Italiens) and by all his Agents in Town and Country.

Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN,
Agent in Shanghae.
Messrs. ANDREW DICKSON & Co.,
Agents in Hongkong.

January 26th, 1853.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.,
AARON HAIGHT PALMER,
Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.
WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. Snethen, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1853.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.: and on Wednesdays, at 4 P.M., *at the Chaplaincy.*

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received: it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

Died.—On the 15th instant, JESSIE LOLINE, only daughter of Mr. & Mrs. J. Caldecott Smith, aged 11 months.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Nov. 24.	Manila,	Dec. 16.
Bombay,	Dec. 16.	Sydney,	Dec. 18.
Colombo,	Dec. 20.	New Zealand,	Dec. 12.
Madras,	Dec. 13.	Amoy,	Jan. 6.
Calcutta,	Dec. 19.	Hongkong,	Jan. 25.
Galle,	Dec. 29.	Ningpo,	Feb. 10.
Penang,	Jan. 1.	New York,	Nov. 9.
Singapore,	Jan. 7.	Boston,	Nov. 9.
Batavia,	Dec. 29.	San Francisco,	Jan. 4.

JUST as we were ready for press we received another file of San Francisco papers to 4th January. It seems the Tehuantepec Railroad is given to a Mexican Company, but the paper is so torn we can barely decipher it: we give a few extracts—

CITY TRADE REPORT.—*Monday, Jany. 3d*, 1853.—The first business day of the New Year opened fairly. The improvement in the weather, which now seems to afford a prospect of a favourable permanent change, has given opportunity for the discharge of the numerous late arrivals; and we have to report considerable animation and activity at our wharves and warehouses, in gratifying contrast with the dulness and gloom of the past fortnight. The accounts from the interior and recently inundated districts are also encouraging, and give us reason to hope that the worst condition has already passed. As yet, our market is not much influenced by the change in the weather and prospects; orders come in very slowly, and in consequence jobbers are not much occupied, and very small amounts of goods are going forward by up-river steamers. There has been considerable buying on speculation or in advance of arrivals, the bulk of recent imports having already passed into second hands.

Flour.—Sales comprise about 2,000 quarter and half sacks, in lots, at current rates, $33 *a* 34; small sales of barrels from second hands, at $38; 100 barrels per *Coringa* sold before arrival, at $32; the lot per *Monsoon*, reported arrived this evening, (about 2,300 barrels) on private terms.

Grain.—10,000 lbs. Chile Barley sold at 3¾ cents; 20,000 lbs. additional, reported sold 3¾ cents; 320 sacks California at 3¾ cents, for up-river shipment; about 5,000 bushels Eastern Oats, in lots, at 4½ cents. Of this article was note increase to stock, by *Charles Ward*, of 7,500 bushels. We hear of no transactions in Wheat or Corn.

Rice.—We are not aware of any movements in China or Carolina. The importation of Peruvian, per *Leonesa*, (about 170,000 lbs.) and 1,000 sacks, a portion of the lot per *Merceditas*, sold on private terms.

Provisions.—In some descriptions we note a tendency to improvement. Sales were made to-day, of Hams, from first hands, at 18 *a* 18¾ cents: 100,000 lbs. sold to arrive, on private terms. Bacon is in good demand at 26¾ *a* 27¾ cents; a lot of about 45,000 lbs. now on the way, is reported sold, price not transpired. The stock of Pork is gradually increasing in advance of the demand. 50 barrels Clean Mess sold at $40; 30 barrels Clear, $44. Large sales of Butter on the way, have been made at full rates; 12,000 lbs. ordinary quality, now in market, at 39 cents; 130 packages choice, 42 and 42¾ cents.

Corn Meal.—150 half barrels per *Charles Ward*, sold about $9.75; 400 half barrels in advance of arrival, on private terms.

Sales of 53 tons Anthracite Coal, per *Wallace*, and 60 tons per *Polynesia*, at $22; 200 small sacks Beans 4½ cents, 40 cases Olive Oil, $4.37½, 80 cases Corn Starch, 13 cents; 200 boxes Adamantine Candles, assorted sizes, 32 cents; 30 cases Grape Brand Tobacco, (reported,) at 35 cents; 100 sacks Chile Walnuts, 9 cents; 50 barrels E. Boston crushed Sugar, 13½ cents.—*San Francisco Daily Herald*, January 4.

LATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—Through the Mexican papers we have advices from Central America to the effect that the efforts which have been for some time made to reorganize the dismembered States of the old Confederation are likely to prove, in a measure, successful. A National Constituent Assembly, composed of delegates from the republics of San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, met at Tegucigalpha, agreed upon a provisional fundamental law to regulate the new Confederacy, decreed a new Constitution, and elected Trinidad Cabanas Executive Chief. A Council also has been appointed, consisting of Senors Zeledan and Selva, representatives of Nicaragua, and Senors Hoyos and Montoya, representatives of San Salvador.—*Ibid*, Jany. 3.

LATER FROM BOGOTA.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND NEW GRENADA.—By way of Panama, we learn that a serious difficulty had been pending between the English Government and that of New Grenada, in consequence of the repudiation by the Camara of the contract made with the English Chargé d'Affaires, relative to the Mackintosh claim. The British in conclusion made a formal declaration of blockading the Grenadian coast. This brought the Grenadian Government to terms. They satisfied the demands of the English Cabinet, and the British Legation in Bogota countermanded the orders for the blockade.

BETWEEN NEW GRENADA AND PERU.—According to the *New Granadino* of the 29th Oct., a concordat or protocol has been signed, settling amicably those questions which gave rise to the slight difficulties between New Grenada and Peru.

Dr. Salvador Camacho Roldan has been appointed governor of Panama, and was expected in the next English steamer. The *Correo* says the new governor is a man of intelligence, moderation and progressive tendencies.

Senor Roldan has been appointed to fill Governor Herrara's place during the absence of the latter at Bogota but it was believed that the new governor would receive a permanent nomination prior to his arrival in Panama.—*Ibid*, Jany. 1.

Later from Tahiti—Expedition against the Navigator Islands.

By the arrival of the American schooner *Velasco* in forty days from Huahuie, one of the Society Islands, the *Echo* of this city has received some late and interesting intelligence.

A small weekly journal, called the *Messager de Tahiti*, has been established in the Islands. It is printed in French and Kanaka.

According to private letters, the Governor of the French possessions in Oceanica was on the point of sending an expedition against the Navigator Islands, to punish the natives for the insult they had put upon the Missionaries and French traders. The corvette *Moselle* was destined for that point. She would take a number of troops on board to compel respect for the laws of nations.

The *Echo* calls the attention of the merchants and navigators of San Francisco to the establishment of commercial marts, with every possible facility for trade offered by the Governor of the port of Papeete.

The construction of a dock and railway for the repair of vessels at the same port has proved of very great utility. A number of vessels have already been hauled up and repaired at a comparatively small expense.

The officers of the Swedish frigate *Eugenia*, which arrived at Papeete from this port on the 14th of September, met with a brilliant reception. She left the Islands on the 25th of the same month, to continue her cruise around the world.

The French ship *Vesta*, Capt. Soubry, reached Papeete, from San Francisco *via* Honolulu, on the 21st of October.

The French ship *Primoguet*, Capt. Kerugore, arrived with a cargo of provisions from Valparaiso on the same day.

The French schooner *La Fontaine*, from San Francisco, was lost on the 27th of September on a coral reef in Tapuna Roads.—*Ibid*, Dec. 27.

WE have received by the *North Star*, Capt. Barclay, the *San Francisco Herald* and *Alta California*, to the 7th December. We quote the latest Telegraph news, next week we will give some further extracts:—

Two days Later News!—Arrival of the Northerner!—Latest Telegraphic News!—Additional Election News!—Later from Cuba.

The P. M. steamer *Northerner*, Captain Isham, arrived yesterday morning from Panama in the remarkably short run of fifteen days, having touched in at the various ports on the coast.

The *Northerner* had an exceedingly short run to Panama, on her downward trip. No sickness, and but one death on the passage.

The steamer *New Orleans* was advertised to leave Panama, in place of the *City of Pittsburgh*, destroyed by fire.

The *Northerner* passed the steamer *New Orleans*, hence for Panama, on the night of the 2d, bound in.

The *Unicorn*, hence, arrived at Panama on the 5th ultimo.

The *Northerner* brings up the mail of the 5th of November and nearly six hundred passengers. Our dates from New Orleans are down to the 7th, but the news is not of very great importance. The latest election news which we give below from our telegraphic correspondence would indicate a slight difference in the result of the election in Kentucky, from those reported previously.

The steamer *Crescent City* arrived in New Orleans on the 6th of November, in three days from Havana. Purser Smith, it will be seen, was again prevented from landing.

As the *Crescent City* approached the Moro, the pilot came off and inquired if Captain Porter and Purser Smith were on board. Upon being informed that the latter was on board, he declined taking the ship in, and Captain Davenport took the vessel in without his assistance. As soon as the anchor was let go, the Captain of the Port came alongside, and, after hearing that Mr. Smith was on board, he stated that no communication could be had with the shore until he returned from a visit to the Captain-General. Upon his return, he stated that the mails and passengers for Havana might be landed, but that no other person would be permitted to do so. Captain Davenport then showed him a letter from the American Consul, just received, which advised him that the whole difficulty had been settled by Mr. Conkling, except that Captain Porter and Purser Smith would not be permitted to land. The Captain of the Port said this was a mistake: that the mails and passengers for Havana might be landed on this one occasion, but that if Mr. Smith returned in the ship from New Orleans, no communication would be permitted with the shore; that the Spanish Minister at Washington had written to the Captain-General *that the Secretary of State had assured him that Mr. Smith should positively not be permitted to go out again in a steamer for Havana.*

Captain Davenport told him there must be some mistake about this—for that Mr. Smith was a private citizen of the United States, and could go where he pleased, without let or hindrance from the United States Government. The Captain of the Port went again to see the Captain-General, and the boat of the officer who was to give permits to the passengers, came alongside, but Captain Davenport informed them that *no officer* or other person could come on board his ship until he learned the disposition and determination of the Cuban authorities. Captain Davenport then addressed a letter to the U. S. Consul, apprising him of the condition of things, and asking his directions.

The Captain of the Port returned with the permission of the Captain-General for all the passengers and officers of the ship, except Mr. Smith, to go on shore; and again repeating, that if Mr. Smith returned to the ship from New Orleans, she would be placed *in communia cado.*

Captain Davenport then addressed the United States Consul again, stating the change which had taken place, and that the passengers would exercise their own discretion about landing; but as Captain Porter, whose course he entirely approved, was interdicted from landing, he would himself decline the permission granted.

Judge Sharkey, the United States Consul, came on board, and had a long and full conversation with Captain Davenport in reference to the pending difficulties, and the course to be pursued upon the return from New Orleans.

The Captain of the Port was, throughout the several interviews, extremely polite and civil.

As soon as the United States Consul learned that the passengers in transitu would not be permitted to land, he called upon the Captain-General, and it was through his efforts and representations that permission was granted. A few of the passengers went on shore and spent the evening.

A few moments before leaving the port of Havana, Morales, (of the firm of Drake & Co., the consignees of the *Crescent City*,) came on board and stated, by authority, that if Purser Smith would send a letter to the Captain-General, denying the charge made against him, the difficulty would be all settled. Captain Davenport, in reply, assured him that under no circumstances would he allow Mr. Smith, or any other officer under his command, to address any communication to the Cuban authorities upon the subject, as Captain Porter, an officer of unblemished reputation, had on two previous occasions, under his own signature, disavowed the charge.—*New Orleans Delta*, November 7.

Most of the New Orleans papers are apprehensive of the fate of the New Constitution, which was submitted to the people of Louisiana at the general election. The *Delta* thinks that it has succeeded by a clear majority of between 2,000 and 2,500 votes.

By Telegraph—Latest Election News!—(Morse's Telegraphic Despatches.)—The following despatches comprise the latest Telegraphic News received in New York from all parts of the Union on the afternoon of the sailing of the *Georgia.*

Skupenski Respited.—Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—Skupenski, the murderer of the boy Lehman, who was to have been executed to-day, has been respited until the 3rd of December next.

Shock of an Earthquake.—Baltimore, Nov. 5.—A shock of an earthquake was felt in Richmond and Petersburg, Va., on Tuesday evening last.

Indiana Election.—Indianapolis, Nov. 4.—The *Sentinel* gives returns from seventeen counties in this State, in which Pierce has 2,985 majority.

The same counties in October last gave Wright, Democrat, for Governor, 3,153.

The Democratic majority in the State will probably be 17,000.

North Carolina Election.—Raleigh, Nov. 5.—In Wayne county Scott gains 134 and in Sampson county 125 over the vote for Governor a few months since.

—In Duplin county he is also reported to have a small gain.

Pierce gains in Brunswick county, 65.

North Carolina—Second Despatch.—Fayetteville, Nov. 5.—The counties of Cumberland, Raleigh, Sampson, New Hanover, and Duplin each show majorities for Pierce. His majority in the State will probably be about 6,000.

Virginia Election.—Richmond, Nov. 5.—Shenandoah and Rockingham counties give Pierce 3,600 majority. Other counties also give large Democratic gains.

Virginia—Second Despatch.—Petersburg, Nov. 5.—There is nothing as yet to change the opinion that the Democratic majority in the State will reach 10,000.

South Carolina Legislature.—Baltimore, Nov. 5.—The Legislature of South Carolina, which met a few days since, elected Hon. James Simons as Speaker of the House, and Hon. R. F. Allston President of the Senate.

The message of the Governor was quite brief and of no particular interest out of the State.

The following electors were appointed:—

District 1, Hon. Gabriel Cannon—Do. 2, Hon. T. B. Brocknan—Do. 3, Hon. James Adams—Do. 4, Hon. R. Allston—Do. 5, Hon. J. F. Marshall—Do. 6, Hon. W. D. Porter—Do. 7, Hon. M. E. Carn.

For the State at Large—Hon. C. Memminger.

The caucus that voted the State should cast its vote for Pierce and King. Also entered a protest against the Compromise measures.

Kentucky and Tennessee.—Cincinnati, Nov. 5.—The Democrats claim both Kentucky and Tennessee, but the returns thus far received, indicate that both have gone for Scott.

Louisianna, Alabama and Mississippi.—New Orleans, Nov. 4.—The Whigs of Louisiana give up the State.

Returns from Alabama and Mississippi are also in favor of the Democrats by large majorities.

Georgia Election.—Washington, Nov. 5.—Further returns received from Georgia continue favorable to the Democrats by large majorities. They have probably carried the State by a heavy majority.

Georgia—Second Despatch.—Cheraw, S. C., Nov. 4.—Returns received from counties in Georgia give Pierce over 2,000 majority. He swept the State.

Georgia—Third Despatch—Charleston, Nov. 4.—In the counties of Chatham, Bibb, and Richmond, Pierce has small gains. The Democratic majority in the State is estimated at 7,000.

Illness of Jefferson Davis.—Louisville, Nov. 5.—We learn from Jackson, Miss, that the Hon. Jefferson Davis is lying ill at that place.

Isthmus Intelligence.—The *Northerner* left Panama on the 21st of November, of which date we have papers.

The roads to Cruces and Gorgona were improving, and the health of the country quite good.

The hotels and even the streets of Panama were crowded with strangers from the Atlantic. The *Northerner, California, New Orleans*, and the *Unicorn* would relieve the city of the greater part of them.

A returned California, who left here in the *Northerner*, named Robert Atwill, was murdered on Tuesday, the 16th ultimo, on the Cruces road, about four miles from Panama. A native who accompanied him to carry his baggages is said to be the perpetrator of the act. The Governor had offered a reward of $500 for such information as might lead to the discovery of the murderer. A party of military had been despatched to Aspinwall in pursuit.

The Chinese jugglers had arrived at Panama in charge of C. M. Elleard.

The *Star* of the 13th informed us of a theft committed on the last British specie train, near Cruces, when on its way to Chagres. The robbers succeeded in abstracting a box containing five hundred Peruvian dollars, with which they escaped to the woods, but on being closely followed by the guards, were obliged to decamp, leaving all the money behind them.—*Daily Alta California*, December 7.

Later from Mazatlan.—Valdes in Possession of Culiacan.—Defeat of the Governor's Forces.—Battle between the French and Mexicans in Sonora.—The Mexicans Defeated.

We have been permitted to extract the following from a letter addressed to J. P. Corrigan, Esq., of this city, and dated at Mazatlan, Nov. 3d.—It will be seen that Valdes is in possession of the town of Culiacan, after a two hour's battle with the Governor's forces, in which the latter were completely routed, losing their artillery and munitions of war.

The whole country is in an uproar, and most of the States have declared for Santa Anna.

The French have whipped the Mexicans and are now in possession of Guayamas and Hermosillo.

"A word about political matters. We are in high feather. Valdes marched with his army for Culiacan 2d Oct.; he had about 300 men (soldiers,) God knows how many thieves, and on the road he was joined or followed by a large number of Indians. He met the Governor some ten leagues this side of Culiacan. The Governor was entrenched waiting for him, but instead of giving battle he made a detour, and marched straight on the town (Culiacan) taking it after a short resistance. By this time the Governor becoming aware of his intentions had also marched to the relief of the town. Valdes marched out and gave him battle. After two hours hard fighting the Governor was completely routed and himself and troops took to flight to save themselves, losing all their cannon and arms. In the meantime the Indians and thieves sacked the town, not leaving one house untouched. Vegas' house was completely gutted. The town is in ruins. It is estimated the loss is $300,000. Of course the Governor is a used-up man. It is said however, he is trying to raise a force in Fuerte, a town in the interior of the State, but he is harmless now, as nearly every town has declared for Mazatlan and Santa Anna. We have no list of killed and wounded as yet. The loss on our side is small, they say 3 killed and 60 wounded. Dr. Lee's (an American physician in Culiacan) house, was sacked by the Indians, and robbed of every thing. Valdes however, has compensated him. We are hourly expecting Valdes back with the troops; he has left 200 in Culiacan. There were some rich incidents of the battle which I have not time to enumerate. The whole country is in commotion and Arista powerless. Most of the States have declared for Santa Anna, notwithstanding there is a strong party against him. You have heard no doubt of the Frenchmen in Sonora. They had a fight with the Mexicans and whipped them. A vessel arrived from Guayamas yesterday, reports the Frenchmen having taken Hermosillo, and are now in possession of Guyamas, having taken the principal Mexicans of Hermosillo prisoners and holding them in Guayamas as hostages for their friends in the interior. The people here take little interest in the matters there and don't seem to care what becomes of them."

From the consignee of the Mexican schooner *Union* we have received a few copies of the *Independient*, from Mazatlan, bearing date up to the 3rd of November, from which we make copious extracts.

Our files contain full details of Captain Valdez' expedition against Culiacan. Though he left the port with only four hundred men and four guns, the general enthusiasm was such that all the rancheros on the road joined his standard, and that met General Vega's army near Culiacan at the head of about one thousand men, all of whom had been more or less victims to the Governor's extortions.

After a two hour's fight, General Vega was thoroughly defeated, and the victorious Valdez made his entry into Culiacan, but unfortunately his Indian auxiliaries had meanwhile plundered the undefended city, and were very near emptying the mint of all its treasures.

Valdez published thereon a manifesto, declaring Vegas' destitution, and the adherence of the State of Sinaloa to the revolutionary plans of Guadalajara, previously proclaimed at Mazatlan.

A report was current that the government troops, who, under command of General Vasquez were on the point of attacking Guadalajara, had pronounced in favor of their old chief, General Uruga, who had joined the insurgents. If this be true, the general government would have remained without a man. On the 2d November, Valdez had returned to Mazatlan after leaving a strong garrison at Culiacan. General Vega was raising troops in the interior for a new assault, but his chances were very much reduced, since the whole State had proclaimed their independence from the central government until a new President be elected.

Mazatlan was very quiet; but none or very little business was doing.—*Ibid.*

Sacramento News.—(Per Adams & Co's Express.)—The *Express* says that the waters rose in Marysville as high as they did last Spring. The Merchants Hotel was flooded, having three feet of water in the bar-room. It is thought several of the buildings in that vicinity may be damaged. There are no losses to chronicle in the papers. The water was receding rapidly and had already fallen five feet.

The *Union* says that the great rise in the Yuba and Feather rivers has not materially affected the Sacramento—it having risen but fourteen inches since Saturday evening. The water is yet five feet below the foundation of the Levee and only sixteen feet above low water mark. The American river is at a stand although Sutter Lake has risen over a foot, owing to the back water of the Sacramento. Workmen are busily employed in completing the embankment along the slough above I street.

Heavy rains have fallen throughout the whole mining regions in the north.—*Ibid.*

As our notice to our correspondent *Reefer*, has elicited a disclaimer of any intentional personality on his part, we have acted very tenderly in excising a few expressions which, although probably used merely as general observations, might, nevertheless, have wounded the feelings of another. We trust we have not by so doing injured the spirit of the original.—

BLOCK HOUSE, *February 8th*, 1853.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—*Audi, alteram partem* before condemnation; I feel that I am compelled, after what has transpired in your last publication, to trouble you with a few more of my digressions and trespasses; before I commence, however, I must explain for the benefit of a few, that the sole cause of my first facetious letter; as you were pleased to call it; was the attack which your correspondent *A Pilot* made upon the reputation of Messrs. Collinson & Kellett; one of whom I had the pleasure of being personally intimate with; now, as a personal friend of the party whose veracity was impugned, I was bound to answer *A Pilot's* letter allowing full time to elapse, for any other person better qualified, to pick up the gauntlet. In answering that communication I refrained from criticism, I was guarded in my terms by a wish to rebuke without offending; I find that I have been mis-interpreted; and now for Pilot.

So, sir, you have read and re-read my unworthy production of January the 29th,—very flattering upon my word; that at least you will acknowledge. You say that your limited knowledge of etymology, &c., &c., does not permit you to understand the double entendre of my trespasses and digressions; this, sir, is evident from the whole tenor of *Pilot's* letter, it is certainly wise of him to be explicit.

Pilot is at fault, as to whether, I am a Ship-master, or a Leadsman; this, Mr. Editor, is still more flattering, if the former I need *A Pilot*, yes, but not for the North or South Bank;—as a stranger in port, a Pilot for the shoals and quick sands of the billiard room, and bowling alley, &c., &c., &c., (not the Woo[illegible] bar) is what I shall most likely require, and I have no doubt I shall find him true to his duty. If, *A Leadsman*, your correspondent will be happy to employ me, this is again flattering; but *Pilot* does not bring up here,

. . . .

No! He must have another peep for the beacon. Now, sir, I never deprecated the idea of a floating light upon the sand; it was the beacon; though as to the paramount importance of a floating light; that is another item I shall deal with in detail. *Pilot* charges the charts with inaccuracy, because the Beacon marked upon the chart does not exist. I am sorry for the *Pilot's* qualification, that his experience in this part of the world, and the present branch of his profession does not date so far back as the time, that there was a beacon upon the North Sand, namely, when Messrs. Collinson & Kellett surveyed the river. This beacon ere *Pilot* came here was washed away, plainly showing the inefficacy which I attempted to prove in my last letter, of seeking for it.

So far blame is not to be attached to my friend Collinson; *Pilot* has referred me to the Ship-masters in and out of port as to the disadvantages they labour under for the want of a beacon or light; this I doubt not for a moment, nor I do I place it upon supposition, that any person would find fault with the river being lighted with gas, from Gutzlaff to Shanghae; this no doubt would be very gratifying, or to have the channel buoyed off from Gutzlaff up, this would be still more desirable and for such a worthy object, I should not mind putting my name to a subscription list for, say twenty dollars. So much for the error that brought to light that vaunting boast of the country that *Pilot* was born in, and the glorious liberty of speech there inculcated. Dear, bless me Mr. Editor, what needs this tirade; this flavours somewhat of our Transatlantic Brethren; if so, *Pilot* must be aware, that any one writing a letter in a public Journal is more or less open to criticism, and more especially a letter like the last; intended as an "Oliver" is very likely to catch a "Rowland;" I too claim parentage from a country where we have liberty of speech; yes, Mr. Editor, and what's of more consequence liberty of person without reference to our complexions; I thank heaven, sir, I was born within the precincts of "MAGNA CHARTA" and the "HABEAS CORPUS;" when your correspondent vaunts about the glorious liberty of speech, he forgets his uncle Tom; let him remember if he was born in that glorious land that he was born under the Stars and not the Planets, and that the "Horoscope" of his futurity was dimmed by the vaunting stripes emblematical of slavery. [illegible], Mr. Editor, your worthy correspondent takes it as a matter of course; that the Shanghae river described by *Young Salt* embraces only that part from Woosung to Shanghae, in this he is mistaken; our navigation in the Yang-tsze-kiang under the present treaty, leads us only to Shanghae, consequently we speak of the river throughout as the Shanghae river. *Pilot* again brings forward the charge of false soundings upon the bar, against the surveyors, forgetting to enquire whether those soundings were correct at the time of survey or not; he then says, vide *Water Witch*. Now, sir, I believe that it was want of blood, and not water, that bewitched the *Water Witch*, upon her passage down the river; the hard frost at the time having had a severe effect upon the arteries of her crew. *Pilot* then says, he will be convinced, that pilots are not required in the river, when such conviction presents itself by ocular demonstration; why, sir, not all the ocular nor yet oracular demonstration; not if he transferred himself into Canute, would put more or less water upon that bar, than was actually there.

And Ship-masters I rather fancy, have quite as much perspicuity as *Pilot* to discover the want of water; *Pilot* again proceeds with his vivid imagination to the Trinity House. It is a great pity he has not paid it his personal respects for he would then find, that it is not so easy to become a pilot as he has found it; he here again shows, by the liberality of his remarks, and the freedom with which he has judged the duties, &c., of the Elder Brethren, the total Transatlantic bias of his education; he forgets or has never known what the Trinity House really is, when he says a certain worthy Captain would not accept the birth of an Elder Brother, and that if he did he would be eminently qualified as an examiner. Let me here edify *Pilot* with the fact, that the late lamented Hero of Waterloo, was one of the Elder Brethren, and that H. R. H. Price Albert, is another—let me also mention, Mr. Editor, that the paragraph in *Leadsman's* letter here alluded to, was written, as in conjunction with most of the others is burlesque; and now we come in the tide-way luckily for us, the ebb has just expired, consequently it's slack water. So are *Pilot's* relieving tackles rather slack. I would recommend him to haul taught and belay; *Pilot* says, that Captain Macfarlane's intentions were very good, but that many masters have been misled. Now, how Captain M.'s intentions have misled Ship-masters I know not, as he certainly did not express his intention in the Sailing Directions. I also dispute the fact, that *Pilot's* assertion is corroborated in the following paragraph—for which I refer you to *Pilot's* letter; he here deviates from the river to the mouth of the river, in this deviation he is again at fault; he refers to the fact of the flood making North, passing by N.E. to S.E. Now, on referring to *A Pilot's* letter, you will find it mentioned that the first of the flood sets in S.W., and that the ebb works exactly the reverse; now under any circumstances, this discrepancy in the statements of *A Pilot* and *Pilot* is too uncertain, and the deviation too great to be exact, which, after a little more experience *Pilot* will find; now, my dear sir, *Pilot* has made too much sail, when he runs foul of *Leadsman* about Etymology, or any other ology;—*Leadsman* would recommend him to steady his helm, steer fine, and haul taught his bowlines lest in a wipe to windward, he should be taken aback;—stern-boards are very well in their way, but you will agree with me, Mr. Editor, that headway is better. *Pilot* says he does not understand my letter;—now not understanding, he should not become so serio-comic in his idea, as to connect an ironical remark with Johnston or Webster; he also remarks in a ship I had no business to be in such shallow water as three and a-half;—now, I will not say what I was in; say, further, than I was in *Pilot's* wake. Query: was he a branch? Is it not a branch of his profession? *Pilot* ridicules this idea;—let him remember that a Pilot's branch is his qualification, and I understand there have been certificates granted at the Consulate to certain persons qualifying them to act as Pilot; this certificate is virtually a branch, consequently our friend *Pilot*, (if he has a certificate) is fructified into a double branch.

Let me here remark that I know of no passage in *Leadsman's* letter that could be with truth construed into venom.

A Pilot in the next part of his letter has become excited and consequently not explicit enough; he says *Leadsman* has no sense, but that if he has, he should profit by his experience as a youngster, when in search for the Phantom tree; for that,

that tree was the tree of knowledge, the only tree necessary to find any haven. *Pilot* here sympathises with *Leadsman's* ignorance; now, under existing circumstances, *Leadsman* feels particularly gratified, that he has not found this tree; it might happen to have a root; it might be the root of evil. If *Pilot* has found it, *Leadsman* wishes him joy as he prefers at present remaining afloat in his pristine ignorance, clear of all havens with a cloudless heaven, and a spotless horizon, no voice aloft to hail the deck with Land ho—the Phantom tree in sight.

Again *Pilot says*, that the demand for a floating light upon the North Sand, supersedes all other demands for the promotion of marine interest in the East; (they dont seem to think so at "Washington"; they evidently think the marine interest in the East more likely to be improved by the opening of Japan, so much for difference of opinion)—now, I should strongly recommend *Pilot* to convince the Missionaries of this important fact; they have a great deal of interest in the subscription line, and scraps thankfully received to lighten our darkness upon the North Sand, surely would be a deserving object; but there is another bank (not the Oriental) in the East where a light is more required; the Pratas Shoals, where I believe there have been more wrecks than upon the North Sand.

But *Pilot* has mistaken me when he supposed I deprecated the idea of a floating light. I only deprecated the idea of *A Pilot* impeaching the Collinson upon that account; as to strangers being glad to meet *A Pilot;* I have seen them in some instances rather more rejoiced at getting rid of them; but *Pilot* here has some idea of the fact, for in conclusion he remarks; (although like in all ports *a* stranger is but too happy to see a Pilot;) now, a stranger has about the same ratio of affection for a Pilot in port, as he has for a Lawyer and is very likely to discover the sharks quite soon enough. As to the sentence of Pilot's above quoted I must say for a proficiency in Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody, that the measure of the above sentence is any thing but symphonious.

In conclusion I would remark, Mr. Editor, that I address no Pilot personally, I have a very good opinion of the Pilots; I merely allude to the Gentleman, who in attacking the Nautical reputation of Collinson subscribed himself *Pilot;* I hope for the sake of the profession that the signature was an assumption; I must conclude this too lengthy *argumentum ad hominem, ad ignorantiam, ad judicium, ad verecundiam*—with an humble apology for the Quotation and a recommendation to *Pilot* the next time he writes upon the subject to subscribe himself "The Pilot;" he may be the Pilot that weathered the storm; if so, let the strangers make his acquaintance off the North Sand and not in Port; should he require a Leadsman, I shall be most happy to give him a true cast, and in case of necessity I could prove to him that though not exactly [illegible]—I am no bad—

REEFER.

FOR THE CURIOUS.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—I have lately been engaged in some experiments, which I think will interest and amuse the community. They are not original with myself, but the hint was taken from one of a batch of papers received by last mail. I took a ring and suspended it by a thread, half a yard or so in length, over the palm of my left hand, holding the thread between the thumb and finger of the right hand. The ring began to vibrate *up and down* the length of the hand, like a pendulum. A friend touched the tips of the thumb and finger of my left hand with his own thumb and finger, the motion of the ring thereupon became *circular*. Upon his touching my shoulder the motion ceased entirely. When I held the ring over my right hand, it moved *across* instead of lengthwise, but assumed the same circular motion upon the thumb and finger being connected with those of another person's hand. Over the two knees the results are the same as over the hands. If held between the knees, it will vibrate from one to the other, but, if the feet be made to touch, this motion becomes circular. If held over the heart, the ring will describe a circle. If held over the *right* side of the *forehead* it will move *lengthwise;* if over the *left* side, *across;* if in the *middle*, in a *circle*. If held over the *right* side of the *back* of the head, it will move *across* and on the *left* side *lengthwise*, in the middle it will circulate in an opposite direction to the circle described over the forehead. In the *centre* of the whole head it will be *motionless*. These experiments varied slightly when tried upon different individuals, the most singular variation being observed on a lady's hand, which caused the ring to *circulate* of itself, and to move up and down in a straight line when touched by another hand.

The most curious part remains to be told. The ring will also move up and down over any *varnished surface*, over *coal*, *metal*, and perhaps over other things. This seemed to mark it as an effect of Electricity, but upon trial it was found that only when held by a *human hand* would it perform these feats; when suspended from some other point, as a mantelpiece, table, &c., it remained motionless alike over the hand and the foreign substances. Is this the *Od Force?*

I will only add that though I have only mentioned a *ring*, any other piece of *metal*, *wood* or *cork* or for any thing that appears to the contrary, of any other material, of like *weight* with a ring will answer the same purpose. Perhaps some of your scientific readers can give a satisfactory solution of this matter; and at any rate the experiments will be interesting to all those who are on the look out for new facts in

SCIENCE.

Shanghae, February 14th, 1853.

Our leisure has not allowed us to test the above singular phenomena—but we recommend a trial to our readers.

We thank our observant contributor for the following graphic paper:—

(For the North-China Herald.)

The Chinese Ceremony of Welcoming the Spring.

The seasons do not begin among the Chinese, as with us, always on the same day of the month, nor even on the same month; the spring sometimes beginning on the twelfth month, and sometimes on the first, of the year. It began for this year, on the twenty-sixth day of the twelfth month which was the 3d of Feb'y. The time is calculated at Peking and published abroad throughout the empire. On the appointed day five of the civil mandarins of Shanghai—as it appertains to this class only, the military mandarins taking no part in the ceremony—went forth to welcome the spring.

The "Spring Ox."

A very rude representation of an ox had been made of paper, pasted over a frame-work of bamboo, about five feet long and three feet high. The head, horns, feet, and tail were of black paper; the neck and belly were of blue; the legs, of white, and the back and sides, comprising the greater part of the surface of the body, were of yellow. These colors are arranged from year to year according to the directions in the Book of ceremonies issued at Peking. This paper ox is regarded as prognosticating the character of the coming year, by the relative quantity of each color employed in its construction. The amount of black indicates the proportion of sickness and death. That of blue—of winds; that of white—of rains and floods; that of red—of fire—of which color there was none in this ox. The yellow denotes the products of the earth; and as this color predominated, the people expect a year of plenty. *Nous verrons.*

This ox was made at the premises of the *Chi-hien*—the district magistrate, or mayor, of Shanghai, and thence carried by two coolies, with the horizontal frame on which it stood, to the "Welcoming spring temple" a half-mile south of the city, near the banks of the Hwáng-pú.

The presiding deity of the year.

The idol called *Tá-sué*—the great year—which is supposed to preside over the year—was also taken from its place in the *Ching-wong-miáu*—the city guardian's temple—and carried by two bearers in a small common sedan, following the paper ox, to the temple above mentioned. This idol is always in the form of a small boy, said to be the deified son of the emperor Chán-sin, who flourished about 2,000 years ago, and was the last of the Sháng dynasty, as well as one of the most infamous and cruel in the annals of Chinese history. The image of Tá-sué is attired differently each year, to indicate the character of the year, which is to be interpreted just the opposite of what the dress seems to signify. On this occasion, the image being bareheaded, it is inferred there will be much cold. Wearing a white robe, which would under other circumstances augur much rain, a dry year is looked for.

This idol and the "spring ox" were placed side by side, under a roof on the right of the open court within the entrance of the temple. A blank sheet of yellow paper, about three feet by two, pasted on an upright frame at the left hand of the sedan containing Tá-sué, represented the reigning emperor, Hien-fúng.

The procession.

About noon a procession consisting of the five civil mandarins in their court attire, viz., the superintendent of the criminal department, the superintendent of the rivers and canals in this district, the assistant superintendent of the department of taxes, the literary chancellor, and the mayor of this district—with their trains of attendants, came through the Great South gate to the temple and performed the usual prostrations and "knock heads" before the image of Tá-sué, standing in its sedan, and before the emperor's representative—the sheet of yellow paper, while incense sticks and red wax-candles were burning before both. Preceding the mandarins in the procession, were, first, a small junk decked with flags, and borne by two men. This was designed to represent one of the emperor's tribute grain junks. Next came a beggar dressed like a mandarin, following on foot. He is called the "spring mandarin," and personifies an officer of very distinguished rank, who bore that title in ancient times. Then several coarsely dressed men, as tillers of the soil, and after them were eight fantastically attired fellows much resembling with their painted faces, the pictures we sometimes see of clowns or king's fools. These sustained the dignified characters of genii. Next were several square trays, the four corners of which supported small frames two or three feet high, and from these were suspended miniature sign boards, bearing the names of the various trades and handicrafts in the empire. These were called the "360 hongs." When the ceremony was concluded, the actors in it all returned, entering the city by the Great East gate, the idol and the paper ox being carried along in the procession through the streets.

"Beating the Ox."

On arriving at the *Chi-hien's* office, the ox was beaten with sticks, according to the usual custom, by several of the attendants. The paper being thus torn, seeds of cotton, rice, beans, wheat, and some other kinds of grain, having been beforehand placed in the cavity of its body, fell to the ground—the relative abundance of the crop of each kind being foretold from the order of succession in which they fell out. There is also a great number of small clay figures of oxen in the same cavity, and these are taken out or picked up, by whomsoever of the attendants or bystanders, may be able to get near enough to seize one.

In some parts of China the "Spring ox" is made of mud, and is of colossal dimensions, and is actually worshipped by the mandarins at the same time with the other objects before named. These ceremonies are performed, according to an expression in one of the Five Classics, "to send away the cold of winter and to welcome the warmth of spring."

The late fires in the City of Shanghai.

On Saturday night the 15th of January, a fire broke out in a large China-ware shop on the west side of the street called *Sz-pá-leu*, and consumed nine buildings on the same side of the street, and ten on the opposite side, destroying property to the amount of $40,000. It is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

The owners and occupants of the adjoining buildings that escaped the flames, went on the next and two following days, to the temple of *Hó-shin*—the god of fire—and presented their thanks and offerings to that deity, for their preservation. They also expended some $200 in employing Tauist priests to perform the usual rites, in that, and several other temples, to express their gratitude for this deliverance. But in a fortnight after, early on Monday evening, the 31st of January, a second conflagration broke out in a hat shop, a few doors north of the first, and was far more destructive. About forty buildings were consumed, amounting with their contents to about $80,000. These estimates are far from being exact, but we have given the lowest of the amounts reported to us as probably approaching the truth.

Many of the sufferers, we understand, are very much enraged at the god of fire, whom they had just before honored with so much devotion, and say they have no faith in him and will worship him no more. The second fire caught from the flame of a wax-candle that was burning before the paper kitchen god, which each family in the empire worships twice every month, but particularly on that night, it being the 23d of the 12th Chinese month, as immediately afterwards; they burn it with gilt paper, and thus send it up to heaven, to render to the chief divinity of their pantheon, an account of the conduct of the family during the past year. During the progress of this fire, the presiding idol of that neighbourhood was consumed in his shrine. One would suppose such demonstrations as these of the utter inability of their idols, to protect even themselves, much more to save others, would convince this deluded people of the uselessness and folly, to say the least, of worshipping and trusting in them. This example has been adduced by the missionaries in their public teaching since the occurrence, and with very manifest effect in influencing the judgment, if not in persuading the hearts of their hearers.

According to a long-standing custom, the lot on which the fire originated, is made the depositary of all the rubbish, from all the others, till they shall have cleared their own premises, and then the unfortunate proprietor, must have the entire heap removed at his own expense before he can rebuild. Two unmistakeable piles of this character, will point out to every passer by, the spots where the late fires began.

It is a singular fact, that the building at the northern limit of the first fire was also the southern limit of the second. The people infer therefrom that the owner of this shop was particularly upright in his dealings, and say his house was spared on this account.

We continue the account of the discovery and working of the Gold-fields of Australia:—

FROM THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES,

TOME QUINZIEME, 15th AUGUST, 1852,

BY M. LEON FAUCHER,

ON THE PRODUCTION AND DECURRENCY OF GOLD.

(Translated from the French, for this Paper.)

(Continued from No. 133.)

This took place on the 8th May, 1851. The result of this explanation becoming known, three men set out for the washings from Bathurst and returned a few days afterwards, bringing back several pounds of gold. At the same time, a geologist, sent by the local government to verify the assertions of Mr. Hargraves, attached to the existence of the gold mines the seal of an official declaration. This news produced a lively sensation at Bathurst and even beyond the Blue-Mountains, in the capital of the colony. On the 19th May, six hundred laborers were at work on the *placers*, an enormous gathering in a district where the population is strewed over an unlimited space of country. On the 24th, some of these wrote to their friends that they got 3 to 4 pounds sterling a-day. One company of four miners had obtained in a single day 30 ounces of gold and had found one *nugget* that weighed 1 lb. Three weeks later, one workman had amassed 1,600 £ sterling.

One observes, in overlooking the narrative of these first attempts, that the inhabitants of Australia foresaw at once the fatal consequences of the revolution that was taking place. The colonial journals are filled from its commencement with lamentations and ominous forebodings; the auro-mania is declaimed against in prose and verse. The solitude of the towns, at the expense of which the desert became peopled, the abandonment of labour, flocks deserted by their shepherds and the harvest neglected and withering for want of hands to gather it, the augmenting price of goods, the disturbance of the relations of Society, all the calamities, in one word, that are experienced at the present time, were foreshadowed in perspective. The most greedy gold-seekers ought to have stood aghast with fear. Nevertheless the epidemic was by no means arrested and gradually drew all parties into its vortex. The government set the example by munificently rewarding Mr. Hargraves, for whom was created the office of Explorator of the gold-fields. A proclamation informed the public that the precious metals belonged to the Crown, and that, to have a right to work the gold-mines, each miner must pay 30 shillings a month.

A fatal rivalry soon took possession of the municipal authorities. From Newton bay to St. Vincent's gulf, throughout an extent of about 2,000 miles of coast, there was neither town nor village but must have *placers* within its precincts. In many districts, public assemblies were convoked in order to offer rewards for the discovery of new gold-fields.

The theatre of the earliest operations, situate at the gorge of two small vallies the waters of which flow into the Macquarrie river, an affluent of the river Murray, had received the name of Ophir. The success obtained in these *placers* was soon forgotten by the brilliant result of the works undertaken on the river Turon and its tributaries. There they found gold, no longer in dust or sand, but in lumps called provincially *nuggets*. Whilst the miners at Ophir, at the beginning gained on an average 15 to 20 shillings a-day, those at Turon reckoned their gains by ounces of gold. The much too primitive process of washings had been displaced by the more scientific one of amalgamation. Labour yielded such fruits, that a mere labourer obtained employment at one £ sterling a-day and his food; but this was a method that miners only resorted to in order to obtain wherewith to purchase a license or to buy a seesaw or a cradle. They generally joined in threes or sixes; each day's labour usually produced several ounces a-piece. The size of the lumps varied from a fifth to several ounces each. Towards the middle of July, Doctor Kerr found in the valley of Meroo, several miles distant from Wellington, a mass of quartz, weighing three quintals, which contained more than one hundred pounds of gold. Later, they discovered three lumps each of which weighed 26 to 28 lbs. In the month of August began the exportation of gold to England; the first remittances of gold dust amounted to 50,000 £ sterling. The washings at the Turon and Mount Ophir then yielded 10 to 12,000 £ sterling a week.

The treasure of Doctor Kerr, exhibited first at Bathurst, afterward at Sydney, excited imagination and overset all the barriers of prudence. The journals, which had previously spoken against the discovery of the gold-fields, seized the lyrical trumpet to celebrate the wonderful instance of luck. "The news, reported the *Morning Herald of Sydney* will astonish Australia, will astonish England, Scotland and Ireland, will even astonish California, and, the whole world, yet we shall exaggerate nothing!......On the arrival of the first packet, when each journal, in the three kingdoms, will repeat the history of this discovery which is the wonder of our age, the feeling will be deep, and will surpass in intensity as well as duration all that the public spirit of the nation has ever experienced. From our Queen on her throne down to the peasant who drives his cart, there will be but a cry of surprise, astonishment and wonder. From the palace to the hut and from the drawing-room to the stable, amongst pupils as well as philosophers and statesmen, nothing will be talked of but this mass of gold and the country that has produced it. From every Port in Great Britain and Ireland ships will set sail laden with passengers and merchandise. Population and riches will overspread Australia like a torrent. Port Jackson will soon become the most crowded harbour and the most flourishing in the world; and Sydney will take rank amongst the most opulent cities. New South Wales will be crowned by England as the queen of Colonies."

Whilst awaiting the effect these News of the "Land of Gold," as the *Morning Herald* in its pindaric invocation called it, would produce at the Metropolis, the population of Sydney rushed to the *placers;* as many as 400 emigrants daily started off; the sailors deserted the ships in the roads; the government, on account of the dearness of the necessaries of life, was obliged to double the salaries of the officials. On all sides, search was made for new *placers*, and the districts to the West and South of Sydney were dug by the miners to the distance of 200 miles. Gold-fields were discovered in the counties of St. Vincent, Argyle, Dampier, Wallace, Wellesley, as well as in the basins of the Murrumbidgee, Shoal-haven, Hume river, Peel river and Snow river. At the northern extremity of Australia, in the district of Moreton bay, the washings are in full activity on several affluents of the Condamine river. Nearer the capital in New England, gold has been abundantly found in the basin of MacDonald river. At two hundred miles South of Sydney, at Braidwood, one miner realized 30 £ sterling in five weeks; another 42 £ sterling in a fortnight, and a company of three got 200 £ sterling in one week. Nothing was more common than a product of two ounces per head daily; sometimes it amounted to a lb. Even women joined the bands of miners: mention is made of a widow and her two daughters who got by scratching over the ground a mean rate of two ounces a-day. The district of Turon had not lost its high repute. Such was the attraction of those lucky chances, that a labourer, at Meroo, would not again engage to work for another, without being fed and receiving wages of 3 £ sterling a week. In October the government had issued 8,637 licenses. Ten thousand miners were at work in the province of Sydney, and they had already sent forward to England 215,866 £ sterling (nearly 5½ millions of francs.) In December, the yield of the *placers* was about 40,000 £ sterling a week, a sum which would represent, with constant labour, without reckoning the rainy season and time of great drought, more than two millions sterling a-year.

Notwithstanding these results, however brilliant they must appear, were soon eclipsed by the news from the province of Victoria. They found Gold in the first instance at Ballarat, where it was buried at considerable depth; afterwards at Mount Alexander, where it struck against the pick-axe even at the surface; at Caliban, fifteen miles further, at Albury on the river Murray, and on the eastern coast at Gipp's land. It is said that chain which separates the province of Victoria from the province of Sydney, known under the name of the Snowy mountains, is but one vast mine of gold. Each day brings forth some new discovery, and the discovery of yesterday is almost always eclipsed by that of the morrow. The mines of Mount Alexander extend about six miles, the earth actually spouts out gold. The precious metal is found in a clay gravel and between the *laminæ* of slate. It is enough to dig six inches below the surface. They have already counted at a single spot, in December 1851, 15,000 miners and the gold-field seemed inexhaustible.

There is no need here of stating a mean ratio, a fortune is acquired by a dip of a net. They cite as common occurrences, sometimes seven labourers who have collected 500 ounces of gold in three weeks, which, at three £ sterling per ounce, the current value of gold in the colony, gives each man about 260 francs (or 10 £ and 8 shillings sterling) a-day; sometimes two miners have got 400 ounces in the same time, or 735 francs a-piece daily. A wagoner who had never moved the ground collected together to the value of 1,500 £ sterling in five weeks: at the rate of above 800 francs per day. A convict just set a liberty got 150 £ sterling in sixteen days, or 235 francs for daily wages. An artisan who had no other employment than shoeing horses was less fortunate, and nevertheless carried off after five weeks labour, 100 £ sterling clear of all expenses. A boy of 14 years old, in less time, gathered 400 £ sterling, and another of the same age 120 £ sterling; but the ambition of labourers went further: there was not one who, in digging a hole, did not expect to get out of it 40 or 50 £ sterling between sunrise and sun-set. These hopes were supported by examples almost miraculous, and the recital of which, circulating from group to group amongst the gold-seekers, soon became a by-word. From a space some few feet square there have been taken in a few days as much as 45,000 francs (or 1,800 £ sterling.) Four sailors, after six weeks labour, loaded a carriage with a package inclosing 200 pounds of Gold value about 200,000 francs. Four other workmen, after two months labour, divided one million francs (40,000 £ sterling amongst them. One miner is stated to have got together 25 lbs. in two or three weeks, another who collected 11 lbs. in 48 hours, and finally one other who, in less than one hour, heaped up 30 lbs.* or the value of 38,000 francs (or 1,520 £ sterling.) It should here be observed that the miners do not lose their time in collecting small spangles and grains of gold; that is too insignificant. Any fragment less than a pin's head or small pea is neglected. There will be plenty of room to glean treasures after these disdainful and prodigal reapers.

In the *placers* of Mount Ophir and Turon, where the profits of working were at first moderate, one might have easily induced amongst the miners order, safety and a certain decency of conduct, Captain Erskine, R.N., who visited them about the end of July 1851, bears most favorable testimony. The miners received him everywhere with the utmost civility; order and goodwill reigned throughout. Captain Erskine met but one tipsy man on the *placers*. The sale of spirituous liquors was prohibited, and the Sunday religiously kept. There were still recognized some traces of regular industry. The *placers* in the neighbourhood of Port Phillip offer a very different state of things. There, the existence of the miner is a lottery where all chances are more or less favorable. The result, is for the coolest heads, an intoxication bordering on madness. The most violent passions and most extravagant follies are rampant. The consumption of wine, beer and spirits is enormous. Gambling, quarreling and fighting for money occur on Sunday, even during divine service. The population of the *placers*, they write from Melbourne on the 2nd January, (1852) rolls in gold and even lies down upon it. One simpleton is said to have placed a 5 £ bank note (more than 125 francs) between two slices of bread and butter, and eaten it like a sandwich; another madman rolled up two 5 £ bank notes into a ball, and swallowed them as a pill; a third who had entered a pastry cook's to eat some tarts, threw down on the counter a 5 £ bank note, and refused to take change. The miners seem to be insensible to the value of money: they support their losses with perfect equanimity. One man who had been robbed of a draft for francs 3,760 and who found it already paid into the bank when he went there, contented himself with saying: "Oh! the money is not missed."

(To be continued.)

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* It seems to us that an exaggerated value is set on the gold here stated, as 60*s.* per oz. was the current value in the colony.—Ed. *N-C.H.*

A System for the pronunciation of the Shanghai Dialect.

a as in fan.	e as in then.	i as in pin.	ó as in note.	ú as in rule.
á ,, ,, far.	é ,, ,, they.	í ,, ,, marine.	ö ,, ,, Göthe (Ger.)	ü ,, ,, une (Fr.)
â ,, ,, fall.	eu ,, ,, leur (Fr.)	o ,, ,, not.	u ,, ,, gun.	û ,, ,, 書

h final, always denotes the "*seh sung*" or fourth tone.

n, in a smaller type at the top of the line, denotes a nasal, and does not often receive its full sound.

s, before *h*, should be italicised to denote that it is not to be sounded in full.

j, always has its hard sound as in the word *jaw*.

All the other consonants have the same sounds as in the English language.

The following *thirty-three* initials, and *forty-four* finals are competent to represent all the sounds in this dialect:—

Initials—ch, ch', f, v, k, k', g, kw, kw', gw, ', h, sh, hw, j, l, m, n, ng, ny, p, p', b, s, z, t, t', d, ts, ts', dz, w, y,—33.

Finals—ah, aⁿ, á, áh, áng, â, eh, eu, é, éⁿ, iah, ieu, ih, ing, iuh, iung, iá, iáh, iáng, ië, ióh, iöh, iöⁿ, iúng, í, íeⁿ, íeu, oh, ong, ó, óh, öⁿ, öh, ué, uéⁿ, ueh, uh, ung, ú, úng, ü, ün, û, z,—44.

The syllable *ur* being the only one not provided for in the above list of initials and finals, is here placed by itself.

EXAMPLES.

The Lord's Prayer.

Tsú tá cung.

Ngú-nyí-kó Yá leh-lá t'ieⁿ-long-kó ching-niöⁿ nìung-nìung ts'ung-tsaⁿ núng-kó ning-deu sz sung-kó. Ching-niöⁿ núng-kó kóh-dú lé loh, núng-kó í-sz zung-kúng leh-lá tí long, siáng leh-lá t'ien long ih-yáng. Ngú-nyí nyih-zóh ch'uh-kó vaⁿ-liáng, kieu núng kiung-tsá song-beh-lá ngú-nyí loh, í nyá-só ngú-nyí kó zué-nyih, hah-tuh ngú-nyí á nyá-só pih-nìung tuh-zué ngú-nyí kó nung. Feh yá ling ngú-nyí tá sz-fah-kó ú-dong chí, tsúng-yá kieu ngú-nyí ts'eh-kó shúng-oh, yung-wé kóh-dú loh, diöⁿ-bing loh, yúng-yá meh, t'óh kwé lá sz núng kó, dzuh tá yúng-yúng niöⁿ-niöⁿ lá. *A-mung.*

The Creed.

Sing kiung.

Ngú siáng-sing tóh yeu ih-kó Tsung Zung, sieu sz yáng-yáng nung-keu-kó yá, sá zung-kúng t'ieⁿ loh tí. Ngú siáng-sing í-kó tóh yáng ur-tsz Yá-sú Kí-loh ngú-nyí-kó Tsú. Ngú siáng-sing feh zung ts'eh ká-kó sié tsiá, Mó-lí-á, yung-wé Sung-Ling kéⁿ-dúng-tsz í, seu-tsz t'é loh yáng-ts'eh Yá-sú lé kó. Sz í leh-lá Pung-tí Pí-lá-tú tsú kwéⁿ-kó sz-'eu, seu naⁿ, ding-lá seh-zz-ká long sí tsz loh tsong-kó. Í tá yúng-kaⁿ chí loh, tá-tsz tí saⁿ nyih meh, sz-í leh sí-nìung dong-tsúng, weh-tséⁿ-lé loh song-tsz t'ieⁿ, í zú-lá yáng-yáng nung-keu Yá-kó yeu paⁿ-baⁿ loh, heu-seu meh, sz-í yá táng í kwé lé, sung-mung weh-lá-kó loh sé-lá-kó nìung. Ngú siáng-sing Sung-Ling loh sung kúng-wé loh, [illegible]-sú-kó oh-sáng-tsz-siáng-t'úng-kó. Ngú siáng-sing nyá-só kó zué-nyih loh nyóh-sung kó í weh-tséⁿ-lé meh tsáng-tsong kó weh lá.

We have received a file of Sydney papers thanks to Captain Liddle of the *Mohawk*, but too late for extract this week. The finding of Gold near Auckland, New Zealand, we learn is confirmed; —the former account only hinted at its probable discovery.

The BRAIDWOOD GOLD DISTRICT continues remunerative. One man the other day washed-out 17 oz. in his day's work—that was pretty well, amounting to upwards of £50 stg. Some small rubies and garnets have been found at Spring-creek; Bell's creek and Paddock are now great sources of attraction. Parties are getting from 15 ounces to 1 lb. a week.

Sheep-shearing has been well supplied at 4*s.* 6*d.* the score. The price of gold has risen owing to competition, to £3 7*s.* 6*d.* per ounce.

At BATHURST—A new lode of Copper of great richness, has been discovered and appropriated; this copper ore, which is found in gossan, contains grains of gold.

◆

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Fatal Okih*, for Singapore—610 piculs China ware.

Per *John Phillips*, for Rotterdam—366,377 lbs. Teas.

◆

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Feby. 14, Audax, ...*for* Hongkong.
15, Samuel Appleton, (Am.) ,, London.
15, John Phillips, ... ,, Rotterdam.
Outward Bound—Rienzi, Mandarin, & Union.

◆

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Mary Shepherd, Geelong, Eugenia, and Planet.
Liverpool.—Carib, Secret, Security, Countess of Winton, and Cathaya.
Bombay.—Sassoon Family, and Sir Herbert Compton.
Hongkong.—Iona, and Pacifique.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breakouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,
Bad Breasts,
Burns,
Bunions,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,
Coco-bay,
Chiego-foot,
Chilblains,
Chapped hands,
Corns (Soft),
Cancers,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,
Elephantiasis,
Fistulas,
Gout,
Glandular Swellings,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Scalds,
Sore Nipples,
Sore-throats,
Skin-diseases,
Scurvy,
Sore-heads,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Wounds,
Yaws.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* and 4*s.* each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Departures.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Feb. 14	Island Queen	B. schr	197	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Jan. 27	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 15	Leopard	B. bark	300	Prichard	Liverpool	Sept. 3	General	Hargreaves and Co.
,, 15	Sea Witch	A. ship	907	Frazer	California	Jan. 5	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 15	North Star	A. ship		Barclay	California	Dec. 8	Ballast	Wetmore and Co.
,, 16	Mohawk	B. ship	442	Liddle	Sydney	Dec. 18	Ballast	Lindsay and Co.
,, 17	Duke of Portland	B. ship	533	Alexander	New Zealand	Dec.—	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 18	William Watson	B. bark	480	Macpherson	Hongkong	Jan. 6	Sundries	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Feb. 13	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 15	Rienzi	A. ship	432	Bangs	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
,, 15	Mandarin	A. ship	776	Stoddart	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 15	Union	A. ship	1012	Baxton	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Mandarin*, Rev. E. W. Syle, and family. per *Union*, Mr. J. MacDonald, Mr. O. E. Roberts, and Mr. F. D. Williams, and family.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Atka		Feby. 9	R. bk.	430	Riedell	Augustine Heard & Co.	St. Petersburgh	Early
Bon Accord	725	Jan. 28	B. bark	380	Buckle	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.		
Codan	4	Jan. 22	Da. sh.	312	Ipland	Smith, King and Co.	Whampoa	To-day.
Crystal Palace	718	Jan. 11	B. ship	478	Narrocott	Lindsay and Co.	London	Early
Duke of Portland	731	Feb. 17	B. ship	533	Alexander	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Ennadale	716	Jan. 11	B. bark	343	Moore	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Fanny Chapman	717	Jan. 12	B. bark	298	Cunningham	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	
Harriet Humble	719	Jan. 11	B. ship	483	Fawcett	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
Jane Sirenna	7	Jan. 23	D. bark	200	Bordie	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Island Queen	727	Feb. 14	B. schr	197	Macfarlane	Dent, Beale and Co.	Hongkong	To-day.
Julia	723	Jan. 23	B. ship	510	Breton	Shaw, Bland and Co.	London	Early
Leopard	730	Feb. 15	B. bark	300	Prichard	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Mary Montague	726	Feby. 2	B. bark	329	Barclay	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Mohawk	729	Feb. 16	B. ship	442	Liddle	Lindsay and Co.		
Nile	724	Jan. 22	B. ship	763	Livesay	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
North Star		Feb. 15	A. ship		Barclay	Wetmore and Co.	Hongkong	To-day.
Racer	266	Feb. 11	A. ship	1697	Steele	Hargreaves and Co.	London	Early
Sea Witch	276	Feb. 15	A. ship	907	Frazer	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
S. V. Given	262	Jan. 19	A. ship	572	Given	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Thomas Royden	722	Jan. 19	B. ship	891	Wilson	Russell and Co.	London	Early
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk
William Watson	732	Feb. 17	B. bark	480	Macpherson	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Agnes	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Clown	B. brig	152	*Laid up*	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Dewan	B. schr	118	Turnbull	Order.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Glenlyon	B. bark	348	D'Busche	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Masdeu	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Science	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell and Co.
Snipe	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, &c.
Carib,	Liverpool	433	Sep. 11	3,483,229	73,635	990	500	
Mary Shepherd,	London	625	,, 24	3,113,030	50,560	1,770	2,720	
Secret,	Liverpool	212	,, 25	1,446,750	168,400	576		
Geelong,	London	392	Oct. 7	2,193,550	319,550	514	660	

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 18TH FEBRUARY, 1853.

LITTLE has to be said of the weather of the past week. Rain fell on the night of the 15th, 16th and 17th. The temperature is steadily increasing, and continues to exceed the average of the last three years.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

FEBRUARY.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID.	THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	1853 Mean	1853 Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
12	S.	30.39	30.34	30.31	40.0	32.0	43.5	E.N.E. to E.	W. to N.W.	0.00	0.02
13	S.	30.41	30.34	30.32	39.5	32.0	41.0	E. to N.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.13
14	M.	30.36	30.33	30.27	40.5	32.0	40.5	S.E.	N.E. to N.	0.00	0.19
15	Tu.	30.18	30.40	30.06	48.0	35.0	41.5	S.S.E.	N.	0.00	0.14
16	W.	30.27	30.44	30.17	48.0	41.0	38.5	N.E. to E.N.E.	N.E. to N.	0.00	0.20
17	Th.	30.03	30.48	29.92	47.0	37.0	35.5	S.E.	N. to N.E.	0.00	0.07
18	F.	30.20	30.43	30.07	43.5	40.0	37.0	N.N.W. to N.E.	S.S.E.	0.27	0.06
Shanghae, 19th Feby., 1853.				Mean	43.7		39.9		Total	0.27	0.81

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	462,729	1,314,162	481,682	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,191
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,694	1,285,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429		11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	873,671	438,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,309,543	663,548	337,126	5,734,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,													57,675,000	20,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,137
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523		10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503		33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095		137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,161
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,335
Year 1851-52,													31,223,000	20,333

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636			226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49,	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	33
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	411
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	210
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000		500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	291

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
1848-49,	33,877,570		1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,218
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200		1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900		2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500		2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 ,,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,348
1851-52, in 114 ,,																Estimated	65,080,400	22,010
1851-52, { Increase, Decrease.																	1,327,000	1,492

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852. TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Piculs	Wool Bales
In 3	Vessels,	1852—	July Total													1,476,003	4,777			
In 8	,,		Augt. ,,													3,895,652	5,863	3 cases		
In 9	,,		Sept. ,,													3,626,387	3,654			72
In 7	,,		Oct. ,,													4,263,745	3,000			47
In 9	,,		Nov. ,,													3,527,328	1,159		150	69
In 2	,,		Dec. ,,													836,000	82			
1853.																17,825,115	18,035	3 cases	150	188
Jany. 6	Joseph Fletcher,	672	London													640,000	1,453			20
,, 6	Wild Flower,	476	Liverpool					440,800							120,600	561,400	118			
,, 8	Emily,	258	Liverpool													262,356				6
,, 10	Naomi,	403	Cork													379,920				
,, 24	Ann Mitchell,	756	London													695,189	700			
Feby. 9	Samuel Appleton,	700	London																	

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In 1	Vessel,	1852—	July Total				6,100			6,100	237,500					237,500	243,600		
In 2	,,		Augt. ,,	786,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,400	93,800	1,287,700	27,700					27,700	1,315,400	56.00	15,610
In 6	,,		Sept. ,,	2,284,800	209,400	246,900	368,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600					315,600	3,998,400	77.53	3,315
In 9	,,		Oct. ,,	2,727,700	231,200	369,300	486,200	399,000	273,700	4,487,100	194,400			29,400		223,800	4,710,900	3.60	10,735
In 10	,,		Nov. ,,	3,113,500	406,800	738,000	541,900	550,100	312,500	5,662,800	765,300			159,300		924,600	6,587,400	42.00	3,550
In 6	,,		Dec. ,,	1,314,100	170,600	217,400	414,800	264,100	198,900	2,579,900	554,100			169,600		723,700	3,303,600	71.03	845
1853)	Total from July 1 to Dec. 27, 1852,			10,226,600	1,065,200	1,673,000	1,936,300	1,644,700	1,160,600	17,706,400	2,094,600			358,300		2,452,900	20,159,300	250.16	33,895
Jany. 2	Helens,	596	New York	243,600	30,000	113,900	24,500	50,100	16,500	478,600	110,400		4,900	11,000		126,300	604,900	19.91	900
,, 24	Comoro,	440	New York	288,200	42,900	36,200	28,500	48,600	27,400	471,800	1,900		1,000	32,000		34,900	506,700		3,600

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852. TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
	In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,															2,704,878			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
	In 6 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,																	
1853																85,725	1,176	29 cases
Jany. 8	Iona,	206	Hongkong															
,, 21	Water Witch,	279	Hongkong													48,747		
																149,728		

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Sp. Dollars*;—Six Months, *Eight Sp. Dollars*;—Three Months, *Four Sp. Dollars*;—all payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, *Twenty five Cents*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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AGENTS.—Messrs. SMITH ELDER & Co. *London*.

[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae*.]